THE JEWISH TIMES.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

VOLUME I. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1880. NUMBER 2.

Miscellany.

AIR CASTLES.

'Neath a blooming apple-tree,
With her bright curls floating free
Sits a maiden, wondrous fair,
Building castles in the air.

Apple-blossoms sweet have crowned her,
Fairy land is all around her;
In her dreamy eyes is seen
The sweetness of Evangeline.

Build your airy castles high;
Let their turrets reach the sky;
Seize the sunset's gleaming gold,
Gilding every spire you mould.

O Winifred! sweet Winifred!
When the light of youth has fled,
All too soon you'll find, like me,
Life is not all ecstasy.

Once I sat and dreamed like thee,
'Neath the fragrant apple-tree;
On my castle wrote my name,
Wreathed about with endless fame.

The towers I built with fondest trust,
Long years since crumbled into dust;
And this the lesson learned with pain:
E'en disappointment may be gain.

Swift glides your dreaming-time away;
So dream, my Winnie, while you may;
And may your certain waking be
Sweet as the one that came to me.

Mr. Parnell on the Irish Land Agitation.

Mr. Parnell is in this country for the purpose of securing sympathy and substantial aid in promoting agitation in Ireland for the revolution of its landed system. He asks the American people, especially Irish-Americans, to co-operate with him and under his leadership in active measures for political revolution. What is the evil which he proposes to remedy? What is the remedy which he proposes to apply? These are pertinent questions, and they demand consideration and answer.

Ireland is a beautiful and ought to be a fertile island. Rich in possibilities, it is poverty-stricken in fact, and its people are living on the verge of starvation. It is estimated that at least a quarter of a million are in actual danger of starvation during the present year. The reason for this, according to the Irish agitators, is the industrial system with which Ireland has been cursed. As a rule, its land is owned by a few landlords, a large proportion of them absentees, and worked by tenants who have no proprietary interest in the soil. More than that, of six hundred thousand tenant farmers—more than 500,000, representing with their families 3,000,000 persons—are tenants at will; liable to be expelled from their homes at any moment by their landlords; having no security in their homes or in the business upon which they depend for their daily bread. As long as this system prevails, so long the tenantry will be practically the serfs of the landlords. In some sections of Ireland their serfdom is as intolerable as that of Russia; on some Irish estates, says Mr. Power, in a recent number of "The Nineteenth Century," "the tenant dare not harbor in his house a stranger or poor person, or a poor relative not immediately belonging to the family"; and "on some properties marriages cannot be consummated without the sanction of the landlord or his agent." It needs no argument to prove to an American that such a system is thoroughly bad. Its badness has been recognized by the best English writers. Dean Swift criticised landlordism in Ireland as paralleled only by Egyptian bondage; Mr. Froude avers that the landlords represent conquest and confiscation; and that in their administration a state of things exists which would not be tolerated in England or Scotland; and Mr. Mill tersely presents the gist of the whole evil in the declaration that the Irish tenant is the only human being in existence who has nothing to gain by industry and nothing to lose by increased idleness. It is this state of things which has given rise to the present land agitation in Ireland.

The ultimate object of the agitation is defined by Mr. Parnell himself: "To make the occupiers of the soil the owners." Their fundamental political principle is, that no agricultural community has any of the elements of permanent prosperity in which the workingman and the capitalist are not identical; in which, in other words, the farmer does not own his farm. We believe that this is a sound political principle; and that the history of all nations—India, Spain, France, Ireland and the United States—by the instructive contrasts which t presents, demonstrates its truth. Landlordism never has made and never will make a prosperous agricultural country. But the transfer of the ownership of the country from one class to another, from the few thousands of landlords to something like a million of tenants, involves an industrial and, eventually, a political and social revolution. Mr. Power estimates that the purchase of land for this purpose would require a billion of dollars; and he very sensibly adds that no one imagines that it can be effected all at once, by one financial transaction. The National Land League proposes to accomplish this result by gradual measures, chief among which are the following:

1. The purchase by Government of the waste lands now uncultivated, which amount to at least 2,000,000 acres, and their sale in small lots to tenant proprietors upon credit, upon a system analogous to that pursued by our great railroad corporations in the West in disposing of their land.

2. The abolition of the tenant-at-will system and the enactment of such legislation as will establish the tenant in his home at a reasonable rent.

3. Legislation such as will enable every tenant to become the owner of his holding by paying a certain rent for a limited number of years.

4. The abolition of those laws relative to entail, which were abolished in this country at the time of the formation of the Republic, which deprive the owner of land of the right of freely selling it, and such legislation as will make the sale and purchase of real estate easy; in other words, a free market in lieu of monopoly in land.—*Exchange.*

A Peaceable Industrial Revolution.

Some of the Eastern papers have assumed that incendiary conflagrations, riots and general disorder would be the outcome of the recent movement to abolish Chinese nuisances in this city. The warrant for the inference is the exaggerated language which some of the more radical of the agitators have heretofore used. Where, for instance, one of them once threatened to wade knee deep in blood, it was understood out here that he would wade knee deep in mud. In the East the threat was interpreted literally, no allowance being made for the language of hyperbole. The truth is, the language now uttered by the more radical agitators is not as extravagant as was uttered on many former occasions. The hemp rhetoric has never had any literal interpretation here. There may be a few men who would be glad to resort to extreme measures. The great majority of workingmen are averse to violence and disorder. They know that nothing is to be gained by such excess to compensate for the losses which would inevitably follow. The destruction of property by a mob, for instance, would entail a temporary loss upon the owners. But every dollar of that loss would have to be made up by the tax-payers, the small homestead owner being taxed for his full proportion, and the tenant, who pays rent, ultimately paying the whole damage.

When President Hayes vetoed a bill which had received the deliberate sanction of both Houses of Congress, he did about as much injury to California as it was possible for him to do in his official position. Had the bill become a law, it would have saved California from a great deal of mischief. The adoption of the present Constitution was the direct result of the President's veto. It is a crude instrument, constructive, narrow and so inconsistent that it is nearly impossible to execute some of its provisions without almost infinite trouble. We have come now to the second stage of the trouble. Congress passed a bill restricting Chinese immigration, and the President having vetoed it, a proceeding which appears now even weaker and more unwise than ever before, we have been brought face to face with the whole question of Chinese immigration and labor here in competition with white men. It is practically a question of free labor, or of a sort which has in it tendencies worse than that of slave labor. More than a quarter of a century ago California declared against any other than free labor.

Chinese labor is not free labor. It has never been prospered to any great extent here, except at the expense of native industry. The New Constitution forbids incorporated companies in this State to employ Chinese labor. An enabling act has already been enacted, so that this prohibition is in full force to-day. Now that the President has refused to permit a bill restricting Chinese immigration to become a law, the State is left to enforce, as far as possible, this prohibition. It may, and has properly taken measures to discourage Chinese employment, not for the purpose of oppressing these people, but for the reasonable protection of free labor here. One fact has been thoroughly demonstrated. The two systems cannot flourish together in California. The people have been called upon to elect which of the two systems shall be fostered and which shall be discouraged. They made that decision when something like a hundred and sixty thousand voted last May against Chinese immigration, to eight hundred for it. As far as possible, from this time forth, Chinese labor should be discouraged. When these people find that they are not wanted here, they will go elsewhere. But if a million of them could find employment in California, just that number would come, and they would crowd every avenue of industry in the State.

The Chinese have made money here. They are able to emigrate. The fare to New York and Boston, twice a month, is now as low as the steerage passage from Hongkong to San Francisco. All that these surplus numbers have to do is to move on. Chicago can take several thousand. New York and Boston can take thirty or forty thousand. The smaller cities in the East can take as many more, if they really want them. Joseph Cook can learn the practical value of Chinese labor in competition with white labor in Boston, as he has never learned it before. Henry Ward Beecher can in the same way learn the relative value of Chinese labor in Brooklyn and New York. Let the Chinese become diffused until the whole nation can become enlightened about this new phase of semi-barbarous and semi-bond labor.

California will enter upon a more prosperous era when for every Chinese laborer who departs two white immigrants arrive. The State has room for a population of several million of white people. But it has not room for one million of them in competition with Chinese labor, and in the face of an unrestricted Chinese immigration. We have tried now this industrial experiment as no other people have, and we know all that there is in it. We don't need any Eastern homilies to enlighten us further about our duty in this respect.

Our processes of correcting the evil must be peaceful. Any other would result in a great calamity. The Board of Health has declared Chinatown a nuisance. It ought to be abated in some orderly manner. No riots and no disorder of any kind should be incited. Let the proper officers proceed with a single tenement, or with a block, applying sanitary laws with just that degree of strictness that they would enforce them in any neighborhood occupied exclusively by white people. Let the building or block be put in perfect order. It would probably be vacated while the process was going on. Then let the officers proceed to the next block, and require that it shall be put in good sanitary condition, and kept so. When the whole ground had been covered in this way, instead of the thirty thousand Chinese in that quarter, there probably would not be more than five or six thousand. In this way no disorder would be stimulated. A lawful and necessary sanitary process would be executed, to the great gain of the city. In the meantime, if a few of the more radical sort want to rant and talk about blood, that may be a convenient way of blowing off surplus steam. The majority will prefer safe and effective measures. We want no riots, no bloodshed, no violation of the law, and no necessity or excuse for calling out the Federal forces or any other force than that now employed by the civil authorities.—*Bulletin.*

Judaism and Unitarianism.

One of the latest phases of American Judaism is the alliance which some of its professors have struck up with the Unitarians. The interchange of pulpits between Jewish and Unitarian ministers is becoming quite a familiar occurrence in the United States. Some time ago, the use of one synagogue was shared on the co-operative principle, a Jewish congregation worshipping in it on Saturday, and a Christian on Sunday. We now learn that a joint service for Jews and Unitarians is being held at a place called Kalamazoo, near Chicago. This is certainly liberalism with a vengeance. Are not our trans-atlantic brethren going ahead rather too fast? We are quite aware that this excessive complaisance is shown only by the extreme section of American reformers, and that the more moderate and by far the more numerous party openly and strongly protest against it. But we fail to see how even the members of the most advanced school can reconcile such action with the duty which they themselves will probably acknowledge they owe to Judaism. One of the brightest features in American reform, and it is one in which it compares favorably with the kindred movement in Germany, is the zeal for Judaism which accompanies it.

As a rule, the American Jew, however latitudinarian his religious notions may be, is sincerely anxious to preserve the integrity of his ancestral creed, and to ensure for it that distinct place among religious systems which it has hitherto enjoyed. But how this aim is to be realized by coquetting with Unitarianism passes our comprehension. Such weak conduct can but result in removing those ancient landmarks which have kept Judaism separate from other faiths, and which have, therefore, kept it a living faith. It may seem to be liberalism to those who adopt it. To the clearer eye of the looker-on it is nothing short of treachery, and treachery which is none the less destructive because it is unintended. It is easy enough to perceive the evil that must result from it.

If, to take only the mildest form of the latitudinarian craze, the Jew thinks himself sufficiently near to the Unitarian, in respect of religious belief, to justify his permitting him to preach in the synagogue, it will not take him long to consider the creed of the Unitarian identical with his own. Upon children, especially, must such mistaken liberalism exercise a disastrous effect. Listening to Unitarian preachers who address them from a Jewish pulpit, is it not natural then that they should grow up with a positive inability to perceive any distinction between the two creeds? They will have, then, no conscientious scruple, when they have reached manhood or womanhood, in yielding to the persuasion of expediency and in openly embracing that religion whose yoke is lighter. Why, they will urge, should they conform to the restrictions of Judaism when they can adopt a creed which, practically identical with it, is yet free from those restrictions.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

The Bank of England.

A few steps further on was the powerful institution whose influence is felt in finance and trade all over the world—the Bank of England. Bounded on all four sides by the street, all its windows prudentially open into a central court, and since the riots of 1780 it has been occupied by a detachment of soldiers. Its business requires a working force of twelve hundred men. Its bank notes are pointed within the building. The same rate is never paid out over the counter twice. The new bill that is issued this morning is retired as soon as it returns, no matter if the same man pays it in again this afternoon without a wrinkle in it. It is allowed to issue notes to the amount of fifteen million pounds on the security of its standing loan of a much larger amount to the government, which constitutes a part of the public debt. For every note issued above that—and it has a circulation of over forty million pounds—bullion to an equal amount must be paid into its treasury, and must be kept there for the redemption of the note when it returns. The traveller on the continent often finds its notes at a premium in gold. No note is issued of a less denomination than five pounds. Every note is numbered, and the name of the party to whom it is paid out is carefully recorded. The practice of keeping a memorandum which will show from whom he receives every bank note that passes through his hands is common, also, with the painstaking London tradesman. It proved a fortunate thing for a friend of mine on one occasion. He had given his wife a ten pound note. Their little child got hold of the porte-monnaie and destroyed the note—as they supposed, by throwing it upon the fire. There would have been no hope of realizing on a greenback under such circumstances. But fifty dollars was worth trying for. The number of the note was ascertained from the parties through whose hands it came to my friend, a sworn statement was filed at the bank, and after a year or so had passed without its having been presented for redemption, the bank paid over the money. The bank takes and pays out its gold coin by weight. Sometimes it sends out a sealed package and receives it again before the seal is broken, and yet deducts quite a sum from the amount at which it paid out, to make good the loss—detected by the unerring scales—which occurred by the abrasion of the coins in transportation!

Trust.

A good woman was visiting among the poor in London one cold winter's day. She was trying to open the door of a third-story room, in a wretched-looking home, when she heard a little voice inside say, "Pull the string up high—pull the string up high." She looked up and saw a string; she pulled it, when it lifted the latch, and the door opened into a room where she found two little half-naked children, all alone. They looked cold and hungry.

"Do you take care of yourselves, little ones?" said the good woman.

"No, ma'am, God takes care of us," replied the elder of the children.

"You have no fire on this cold day. Are you not very cold?"

"O! when we are very cold, we creep under the quilt, and I put my arms round Tommy, and Tommy puts his arms round me, and we say, 'Now I lay me,' and then we get warm," said the little girl.

"And what do you have to eat, pray?" asked the visitor.

"When granny comes home she brings us something. Granny says we are God's sparrows, and he has enough for us; and so we say, 'Our Father,' and 'daily bread,' every day. God is our Father."

Tears came into the eyes of this good woman. She had sometimes felt afraid that she might be starved; but these two little "sparrows," perched alone in that cold upper room, taught her a sweet lesson of trust in the power of God, which she felt that she could not soon forget.

We must bear in mind that silence is sometimes a sin. Such popular proverbs as "Silence seldom does harm," "Least said, soonest mended," "Speech is silvern; silence is golden," incline many to think that it is always safe to keep silence. But there are times when to warn another of a danger, or to rebuke him for a sin, is an imperative duty; when to fail of so doing would make us responsible for the harm we permitted to come to him, and a partaker of the sin we consented to by our silence. "A man may hold his tongue in an ill time" is a proverb which recognizes this truth. And no silence is more inexcusable than when words of thanks or words of praise are withheld from those to whom they are justly due; or when kind words are denied to those who need and long for them. It is a Chinese proverb that "one good word can warm three winter months." Who will say he is guiltless if he allows a friend or neighbor to shiver through the winter when he could so easily give warmth and cheer by kindly and emphatic speech?

The earnings at Sing Sing Prison for January, 1880, were $17,789.14. The expenditures were $15,631.87 and the profits $2,157.27.

Interlopers.

He that would preach upon interloping might do worse than take for his text the old saying that two are company and three are none; yet it is as possible for twenty people as for two to have their sociability disturbed by an unwelcome intruder, while there are occasions on which a single person may regard the man who comes between himself and his solitude as an interloper. To know when we are and when we are not wanted, is more valuable than the knowledge of the most occult science, and to make a proper use of one's presence and absence is to fulfil nine-tenths of the social law. Of the two offenses injudicious absence is usually considered more venial than unwelcome presence; and, if a murderer is the greatest moral criminal, an interloper is the greatest social offender. But there are voluntary and involuntary interlopers, and manslaughter and murder are scarcely more widely separated than the various forms of intrusion. It often happens that people, though conscious of having committed an unintentional intrusion, have not the tact to withdraw themselves; they feel the difficulties of graceful retirement, and do not know how to cover their retreat. But whatever excuses may be made for interlopers, no class of offenders are more difficult to pardon.

People commit this crime or indiscretion from various causes. Curiosity impels many to wedge themselves into places where they are not wanted; conceit is the origin of intrusion in others, and a feverish sociability makes it quite a disease with some people. Stupidity, officiousness, and many other faults or deficiences, might be enumerated as conducive to interloping, but it may be more interesting to notice some of its effects than to dwell on its causes. A very unfortunate, but very common, effect of interloping is to separate friends. There are jealous busybodies who seem to take a delight in breaking attachments, although they themselves may derive no profit from such a proceeding. Interlopers who make it their business thus to be both obtrusive and destructive would, one would imagine, be universally unpopular; but what are sometimes termed "particular friendships" are so odious to a world which makes universal humbug its religion, and hollow politeness its morality, that the person who will act as an interloper between true friends is looked upon as an extremely useful member of society. In our present condition of "culture" and refinement, sincerity is considered an effete vulgarity which should be stamped out at any hazard; therefore interlopers who will unscrupulously thrust themselves between real friends are regarded as social crusaders. There are, however, less malicious but more familiar forms of interloping which are extremely disagreeable. For instance, when we are telling our best story to an admiring audience, and have just reached the most thrilling part of the narrative, it is annoying to have one's facts questioned by an uninvited critic. It may be easy to refute his objections; but the thread of the story is broken, our burst of eloquence has been checked, and we have lost the confidence of our listeners. Little less disagreeable is the interloper who says he has heard the story before. We wish he would have held his tongue. He is welcome to his knowledge, but he might have kept it to himself. Equally offensive is the person who intrudes when we and some other learned people are discussing an important question. We and our opponents are, we fondly imagine, fencing together with consummate skill; and the clumsy fellow who joins in the fray uninvited spoils very pretty fighting. As hosts too many of us have had cause to feel indisposed towards interlopers.

All interlopers are not conceited, self-asserting, or over-communicative. Some are, on the contrary, humility personified, distrustful of their own opinions, and utterly devoid of information. We may have uncaged a lion for the benefit of our guest, and he may be roaring in the most approved fashion, when a listener of this peculiar type will begin to interrupt him with perpetual questions. The most fluent English is likely to become stagnant when checked by constant interrogations. Good talkers do not like to have their fireworks put out and lighted every few seconds. This fact, however, affords a means of revenge to the man who perceives that he has been invited to sit at the feet of a Gamaliel of whom he is jealous. By overwhelming him with questions he may confuse his mighty intellect; for mighty intellects like to set themselves their own problems—problems for which they have the solutions pretty pat. Even over-inquisitiveness pure and simple, without any design for the confusion of an enemy, is a fertile source of interloping. Paul Pry, with his "I hope I don't intrude," might surely have been described as an arch-interloper. When we are telling a good, but somewhat delicate, story to an intimate friend we do not wish for the audience of a mere acquaintance. But over-inquisitiveness is scarcely more productive of interloping than over-retentiveness of memory. The man who can never hear a good story without being reminded of a better, or who has an inconvenient recollection of the sources of jokes and *bon mots* which are offered as original, is an intolerable interloper unless he can control the promptings of his feverish memory. To get through this world with comfort to ourselves and our neighbors, there are many things which it behoves us neither to see nor remember. Knowledge may be power, but ignorances is certainly politeness in a vast number of cases. A very troublesome interloper is the person who is too ready with applause or laughter. It would be almost better to clap in the middle of a song, than to laugh before a joke has quite "gone off." The funniest man that ever told a good story cannot help flinching when one of his audience says "capital" before he has reached the point of his anecdote. A German once floored us completely by saying "ferry goote" before we had got half through the best story which we ever inflict upon our friends. Probably deaf people are the commonest of all interlopers. Failing to hear that an interesting conversation is taking place, they unconsciously destroy it by beginning a chatter about some utterly irrevelent topic; but like lunatic manslayers, they do not know what mischief they are doing. Far guiltier are professional talkers, who have no scruple whatever in interloping. However entertaining the conversation may be, they insist upon holding forth their own account, and they are not content unless the bystanders will give them undivided attention.

How many quarrels would be made up were it not for interlopers! It sometimes happens that men who cut each other on some foolish pretext, for months or years, find themselves standing close to each other in society, and are on the point of swallowing their pride and shaking hands, when an idle fellow begins a conversation with one of them and the opportunity is gone, perhaps never to return. Again, how many many marriages are prevented by interlopers! An interrupted proposal is not always continued. An innocent person entering a room in order to write a note may spoil all by appearing at the critical moment; and even a servant with a coal box has been known to put to flight a nervous suitor. Indeed, servants are much given to interloping. If a wife is to be consulted, a child scolded, or an awkward question broached, an overzealous domestic is sure to become interested in the condition of the drawing-room fire, or commence preparations for afternoon tea. But on what trifles important matters depend. We remember a boy losing a fine estate by jumping over the favorite flower-bed of a relative.

A superficial observer might suppose that interlopers must invariably be unwelcome; but this is far from being the case. When our faithful friend has called to point out our peccadilloes, the timely appearance of an interloper is much to be desired. A sudden intruder will often have the effect of uprooting a bore who has established himself for a long visitation, and an intruder who comes to our aid when an old friend is suggesting that we should make him a temporary loan deserves our gratitude. We have felt thankful when an interloper has delivered us from the clutches of a strong-minded woman with a thirst for information, nor have we felt any scruples about interloping ourselves when we perceive conversation drifting upon delicate subjects. In the latter case it becomes a duty, and it is a duty which requires considerable skill in execution. It has been truly said that few things are more difficult than to lie successfully, but to interlope successfully is one of them. A reviewer is naturally conscious of this fact, for by profession he is an interloper between authors and their readers.—*Saturday Review.*

Bright Things.

The way to make five cents go the farthest, is to buy a stamp and put it on a foreign letter.

The trouble with the midnight cat is not so much that it cannot sing as that it firmly believes it can.

Edison says the newspapers make light of his latest invention more successfully than he can do it himself.

"Have you ground all your tools, as I told you this morning?" said a carpenter to his apprentice. "All but the saw, sir; I couldn't get quite all the gaps out of that."

An old lady in Wichita says she never could imagine where all the Smiths came from until she saw in a New England town a large sign, "Smith Manufacturing Company."

"I never argy agin a success," says Artemus Ward; "when I see a rattlesnaix's hed sticking out of a hole; I bear off to the left and say to miself that hole belongs to that snaix."

Japan is rapidly improving in the matter of education. There are seventeen public schools at Hakodadi, attended by 1,251 boys and 430 girls; there are also a number of private schools there. In other parts of the island there are thirty Government schools, instructing 1,569 boys and 312 girls. During the past year industrial schools have been established, wherein girls are taught spinning, weaving, sewing and washing, besides writing, reading and arithmetic.

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In New York they have a preparatory school for the college in Cincinnati, which is described as being in successful operation under a staff of able teachers. We wonder that our own congregations have thus far never attempted to co-operate with each other to establish a single class of that kind in San Francisco.

Some wag, with a turn for practical jokes, proposed, lately, that, in order to increase the efficiency and power of the Order of Benai Berith, its portals be thrown wide open to all the gentiles. Henceforth, McCarty and Flannigan shall have a right, if they come down with cash for initiation fee and dues, to style themselves Benai Berith (Sons of the Covenant). The wag failed to specify whether he had the covenant of Abraham in mind or a covenant less glorious, but more on a cash basis.

One of the most curious arguments advanced in favor of observing the Sabbath-day is that it is of great importance to our religion and race. Thus, a contemporary writes:

"We certainly side with those who say: 'In our time, more than ever before in the history of Israel, the *Sabbath*, the *seventh* day of the week, is one of the mainstays of our religion and race.'"

Now, we do most earnestly object to this kind of specious and shallow argumentation. It is like arguing that our temples are necessary to show off their cupolas, or that our benevolent institutions are only established to create positions of honor for our influential and wealthy men. If the Sabbath-day is not accepted as one of the Ten Commandments of God, issued on Mount Sinai, and having therefore its inherent importance, all fine declamations about "mainstays of our religion and race" will not be powerful enough, *den Hund hinterm Ofen hervorzulocken*. Where and in what, pray, does Judaism consist, if the Ten Commandments are represented as mere auxiliaries? What interest can we Jews possibly have in the religion of those Israelites that attempt to degrade the Decalogue to the position of "stays" in order to give that hazy notion about a Jewish religion a respectable appearance. Either the Ten Commandments were issued by God on Mount Sinai to his people of Israel, and are binding upon us for all time; or, deny this fact to be historical, and then stop talking about Jewish religion. You should, above all, cease editing Jewish papers and ranting about the importance of our religion. There are, alas! too many who pompously parade their lofty rhetoric about it, and when it comes to show by their *actions* their veneration and faith in the sanctity of the Sabbath-day, they can be found anywhere except in our synagogues. This sort of humbug should stop. The Jewish people are sick and weary with those elegant compositions. They care not a rush for your knowledge of the manner the Jews observed their Sabbath in Pumpeditha or in Alexandria or in Rome, but they do care to see it proclaimed far and wide that the seventh day is a Divine institution, and not a "mainstay" to prop up some fantastic Jewish religion.

We were favored, the other day, with permission to read a letter of the late Isaac Adolphe Cremieux, which some two years ago he addressed to the Rev. Dr. Cohn, in acknowledgment of the munificent donation of 12,000 francs that had been sent by him from this city, pursuant to a call from the "Alliance Israelite," in support of Jewish refugees from Bulgaria. In this letter the now lamented president of that society expressed his gratitude in terms of glowing admiration for the generosity of Jewish hearts on this coast. At the same time he made a touching appeal for the establishment of a branch of the "Alliance" in San Francisco, which should worthily represent the prosperous and steadily growing Hebrew community of this coast. It is needless to say that his hopes were never realized. It is true that sporadic contributions of magnificent liberality have from time to time been made by the Israelites of San Francisco. But apart from the irregular character of these donations they have nearly always proceeded from a fraction of our people on this coast, viz.: from members of the the Temple Emanu-El. Now this is a humiliating spectacle. It is sad to contemplate that only our wealthiest citizens should be privileged to take an interest in a cause that ought to be dear o every Israelite, however modest his circumstances. And it is humiliating to know that during these many years no *concentrated* effort should have been made to unite all the Jews of this city in an institution that concerns the whole race. Formerly the poorest Jew would find some means to send to *Erez Yisroel*, or the Holy Land, and in helping to feed the poor there hope to acquit himself of a reverential gratitude toward the land of his descent. Now-a-days our brethren, ever active, ever charitable, even neglect their entirely praiseworthy exertions in behalf of the starving poor in Ireland or Silesia, pending the debt of honor due to the starving and persecuted of our own race. At least there is a lack of system, or method, in our charities greatly to be lamented.

These thoughts and considerations came over our mind in pondering upon the collections that have recently been started in this city, in aid of the "Alliance." After the above remarks, the reader cannot be in doubt that we are heart and soul in sympathy with every movement to increase the funds, and thus the power for good, of the above-mentioned society. We wish God's speed to the gentlemen who at a heavy sacrifice of their time, have undertaken the noble task of making collections for the "Alliance Israelite," and hope that our brethren will not stint themselves when called upon for their contributions. But it does seem to us that this is the time which calls for a vigorous and united effort that could at one stroke establish in our midst a branch Alliance which would be a credit to our community, a support to the great cause of the brotherhood of Israel, and form *the noblest Memorial Service for the departed Isaac Adolphe Cremieux* that might well be devised. There are at least 3,000 Israelites in this city who would be willing to contribute one dollar annually towards such a charity. By this method a sum could be realized that would by far outbalance the amount of any ordinary collection. Aside from the advantage of offering regular instead of irregular contributions, it would lessen the burden of our so-called wealthy men, who are called upon to subscribe to endless and (if restricted to them) onerous charities, without imposing a real burden in this case upon our less opulent brethren. For we confidently assert that 3,000 Israelites could be found in San Francisco who would by no means regard it a burden to pay one dollar every year for the common cause. But a consideration of much greater moment is the moral good that such a branch association would accomplish at home. There should not be a single Israelite, of however high or low degree, so lost to our common brotherhood as not to take a real pride to enlist in the ranks of the "Alliance Israelite" and pay his shekel once a year. Every one of us *has* an interest in it, every one should *take* an interest in it. Beside, if ever a revival of the old affection for our ancient religion and institutions is to be accomplished, here is the threshold over which the revivalists will have to pass. And, as we stated before, now is the time. No more begging expeditions for such a holy cause; right here and then we must come down to systematic work. Let our rabbis with the respective presidents of their congregations, the officers of the I. O. B. B., of the Kesher Shel Barzel, Chebra's and of other societies, meet in friendly consultation, and we are certain that in one week San Francisco will have done more for the advancement of Judaism in its own midst, than any number of Memorial Services or Resolutions could accomplish in a century. Now, who will be the first to honor himself and set the ball rolling?

Out of the many fields wherein Jews have distinguished themselves, may be chosen as foremost the profession of medicine. In all the larger cities of America Hebrew doctors have become the favorite practioners, and have made for themselves names which stand on the register of fame as distinguished marks for real Jewish progress. Foreign medical journals teem with the praises of doctors and professors born in the Israelitish faith, who have made new discoveries in science that should be considered of the very highest importance to human beings. The latest and most remarkable advance that Jews have made, is in the fact that a native born American of the Hebrew race, should receive an appointment in a German university. The case is that of Dr. Boerne Bettman of Cincinnati, O. This young man, of whom the Jews in the whole world should be proud, was recently called to fill the position of First Assistant Surgeon in the Opthalmolgical Hospital and clinic of the University at Heidelberg. The fact is remarkable, insomuch as it is a paid position under the government, and that it should have been awarded to an American. Aside from the unusual talents and experience which Dr. Bettmann must possess to fill that most particular chair, he is a young man not yet twenty-five years of age. Dr. Bettmann was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, studied in the public schools, graduated from the medical college of his State, and from there went to New York and became assistant to the famous occulist and aurist Dr. Knapp. Dr. Bettmann next visited Vienna and other European cities to perfect himself in his special line of the medical profession. His fame as an operator in eye and ear diseases soon spread, and he was called to fill the position he now holds by the most famous university in Germany.

Desultory.

That all ladies are fond of shopping, is a statement which, by dint of repetition, has obtained universal credence. They are, indeed, fond of wearing or possessing pretty things, and so may constructively be said to like shopping, but it is a question whether they find the process invariably agreeable. The process may at one time have been a delightful one, when shops and stores were carried on in a different manner from to-day. There was then, an exciting pleasure in passing from one counter to another; from one end of the store to the other, gossiping with the clerk who waited upon them, so that by the end of the shopping expedition, the person who measured the silk for the new dress, or respectfully advised this or that kind of trimming, was a real friend. Now, on the other hand, the very improvements that have taken place in the mechanism of retail trade, make shopping a more business-like affair than it formerly was. The palatial shops of the present day are as well managed as they are magnificent, and so orderly is everything conducted, with so much formality are customers treated, that a lady would sneer at her friend of fifty years ago, at the very idea of consulting a clerk as to what would be the most advisable, or most economical way of having this or that dress made up. To be sure, young ladies do not pretend to know anything about making their own garments. Although the family sewing machine stands in its accustomed spot, rarely do the young ladies deign to place their pretty feet upon its treadle. But to return to the shopping as practised by ladies of to-day. Do they ever consider that the clerk is a human, reasoning being, as apt to judge them correctly as they are unapt to take him into consideration at all? Two counters full of cloth laid out for their inspection; trimmings of all kinds and of all colors laid alongside the goods to choose from, the polite clerk ever ready to hand down more. What enjoyment can ladies find in looking at everything placed before them, chattering away about how lovely this would look in a suit *a la princesse*, or that for evening, etc. Half an hour passes by, and innocently the fair torturer of dry goods clerks looks up and says: "I like these goods very much, I'll call again; but to-day I only want to look at your very, very best pins." Fortunately, clerks, by a mysterious divination only vouchsafed them, learn who are the buyers, and who are the torturers. The proprietor, however, has his revenge—falling probably on those very customers who least deserve it—the real buyers whose purses are not too heavy; he engages clerks who can push his wares. A lady comes to choose stuff, the color and texture of which she has in her mind's eye. She looks through a pile of fabrics of the kind required, but the cast, shade and material are not there. Time passes; she feels fatigued and harassed, yet unwilling to give up the pursuit of the only dress which will harmonize with her new jacket or bonnet. Here is the "pusher's" opportunity. That she shall buy something, and that soon is his only care. He, therefore, brings forward a piece of some other color and texture, gently insinuates the notion, not of harmony, but of contrast, and hints that the lady's own choice is "gone out." She hesitates. He looks sadly and meaningly at the large pile she has already looked over. Embarrassment and a conscientious dislike to giving trouble are now added to fatigue and hurry. She yields, takes the "nice contrast" which now affords her a moment's satisfaction, and the "pusher" remains master of the situation. To ladies, who from a sense of nothing-to-doness, wile away their hours at shops uselessly looking at fabrics they do not want, other ways of amusement lie open far more advantageous to themselves, and certainly with far more credit. The art galleries are never, or rarely visited by any of our young ladies. Little knowledge of anything save a photograph in the way of art, is sought after by our ladies. If work at home, aside from tra-la-la-ing before the piano is distasteful, other useful devices may be resorted to beside the inevitable and constant round of restless shopping.

Supposing a gentile would walk into one of our synagogues on a Saturday morning, and leave the building not with a sense of the holiness of the service impressed upon his mind, but of things he saw among the congregation. And suppose he would make them known to the world in general. What a howl of indignation would be raised by even those who recognize the truth. In one of our most prominent synagogues in this city a stranger would be surprised at some of the manners of the children who accompany their parents to the house of worship. Frequently the worshipers are interrupted by children, children sweet in face, beautiful in the intelligence expressed in their fine faces, children magnificently dressed; yet right in the midst of the service, walking along the aisles, ostensibly to leave the edifice. Not so, however. A few moments afterwards they return, passing along the aisle, creaking their new shoes, childlike seeing how much notice can be attracted to them. Parents should teach children the sacredness of God's house, and if good manners are insisted upon before living men, no less should good manners be observed before the living God.

Of all the silly, stupid manners of showing one's wit is the fashion of joking practically at weddings. Not long ago the marriage of a young couple was interrupted by the presiding rabbi receiving, in the midst of the ceremony, a telegram to this effect: "Stop marriage at once; his wife and children have arrived in New York." The bride at once swooned, which, under the circumstances, was not surprising. The unhappy bridegroom in vain protested his innocence, but the bystanders refused to believe him, and the completion of the ceremony was postponed, pending further inquiry. The next day it was discovered that the telegram was a "joke," and an exceedingly bad and heartless joke it most assuredly was. Jokes directed at the young couple are always in exceedingly bad taste, but in this case the matter became criminal, and should so have been dealt with.

Young ladies who attend entertainments wherein friends take part, should remember that, outside of the drawing-room, the superiority of the fair sex should endow them with more tact than to allow themselves to disturb their friends who are trying their best to amuse them, by giggling. A habit innocently enough acquired, and practiced without any intention of hurting any one's feelings. Yet it is a growing evil seen at theaters and exemplified at the entertainment given by the Y. M. H. Association, the other evening. And while mentioning the entertainment, we might add that little interest seems to be taken by the rabbis in our city in the welfare of the Jewish young men, for, with a single honorable exception, they were conspicuous by their absence.

At a recent wedding which took place in London, both parties belonging to the best and richest families in England, the dresses worn by the bride, and, indeed, by all the ladies, were remarkable for their simplicity. The young bride was attired in plain white muslin and illusion, with orange leaves and buds disposed in graceful festoons about the dress. The other dresses were mostly plain white, trimmed with leaves of artificial flowers. If ladies would only realize the fact that beauty inexpensively adorned is adorned the most, husbands would have cause to rejoice.

Shaving and hair-cutting would be a good employment for women. We advise barbers to employ women, assuring them that if our suggestion is followed we will be most happy to bestow our patronage on the man who first starts the new idea. Who wouldn't have his beard cut and hair trimmed, at least six times a week, when deft hands manipulate the razor and shears? Ye knights of the variegated and painted pole, look out for your laurels when the fair sex invade the domain of your business.

The novelist, Miss Edwards, in her charming story, "My Brother's Wife," relates that a young girl attended her first ball, and became so thoroughly intoxicated with the dance, that she refused to heed her mother's warning to the danger of excess. She fell dead while waltzing. The incident was repeated in New York, last week, when a miss of seventeen years died while enfolded in the arms of her partner. Young ladies, draw your own moral from the above.

Strange, most strange, are the notions of one woman respecting the beauty of another woman. Last week at a Purim party a gentleman ventured to observe to a lady with whom he was in conversation, that a young girl who was standing near was remarkably pretty. "That dowdy pretty!" replied the lady; "why she's not even tied back!"

A fair correspondent in Paris writes that ball shoes are now being worn with gold and silver heels and real pearl rosettes. Sometimes even rubies and diamonds are added. What with diamond tiaras and diamond encrusted shoes, ladies are now-a-days certainly carrying fashion to extremes in more senses than one.

The elder brother in a family is about to sue for a divorce from his wife, whilst the second brother is about to marry a divorcé. If the first lady marries again, what will be the relationship of any children she may have by her second husband to the children of the first lady by her first husband? Will they be cousins?

Y. M. H. A.

INAUGURAL.

The rooms of the Y. M. H. Associa were well filled Wednesday evening by an audience which taxed the well-sized apartment to its utmost. On entering, the visitor was struck by the really elegant yet cozy appearance of the apartments. Since the description in our last issue, the room has undergone marked changes. The walls are now hung with well executed and elegantly framed pictures of subjects relating to every-day Jewish home life. Tasteful chandeliers have been hung from the ceiling, and with their smilax entwined globes cast an elegant light upon the happy assemblage beneath them. Directly on entering the room, opposite the door the word "Welcome" met the eye of the visitor; the bright colored and sweet smelling pinks on the bank of green formed the cheering word, and added to the happiness of the scene. A platform was erected in one end of the room for the convenience of those who took part in the entertainment. Altogether, a great deal of praise is due to the members of the committee who had the affair in charge. The attendance was large, filling the room to its utmost capacity, and the entertainment was a pronounced success—a verdict cheerfully rendered by all present. The president, Mr. Max Popper opened the exercises with the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This evening the first and most pleasant duty I have to perform, is to formally hand over this our new home, dedicated to social intercourse, music and literature, to the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The committee who have had the furnishing of this room solely under their control, have displayed both taste and tact, coupled with economy, deserving of naught but commendation at your hands. The Chairman, for his indefatigable purpose in devoting his time towads the accomplishment of this result, which became a matter of special pride to him, deserves special recognition.

In extending to you all the welcome of the Y. M. H. A. to this inaugural, I believe I but reflect the feelings of every member of the Committee on Entertainment when I say in so many words that it is their hope that the programme arranged by them will so far please, that when you depart hence to-night you may carry forth only pleasant recollections of the event, and thereby assure us your future support and patronage; that it may yet be the means of rendering it necessary to enlarge these quarters, and even some day in the dim future have a building owned and occupied wholly by the Young Men's Hebrew Association. I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without saying a few words in reference to the past history of this society. It is now but a little over two years since a few young gentlemen met and organized under the name of "Young Men's Hebrew Association," with an object worthy of encouragement, deserving of the best wishes of every intelligent Israelite in our city. That it attracted many young men at the outset, somewhere in the neighborhood of two hundred, was noticed as an indication auguring well for its future success and maintenance. But like in the affairs of nations as with individuals, our association also was not exempt from troubles, trials and tribulations, hardly anticipated by its founders. The actions of the officers were made the subject of constant criticism. In consequence, two parties, the one to support the administration elected and encouraging it to proceed whether for weal or for woe, the other opposed and seeking to overthrow the same, sprang up. The contest grew bitter, though an interest was thereby created which prominently placed us before the public. The final result, I am happy to say, has placed us on a firmer foundation. Though our membership has diminished to one hundred, there is more interest taken to-day than heretofore, and if nothing should occur to again disturb our comparative unanimity, we will have reached the acme of our purpose—the establishment of a brotherhood of young Israelites, knowing no distinction in the nationality of our forefathers, but all aiming to elevate and improve our standing among our fellow-citizens in this Home of Liberty and Freedom; that we may be equally respected and honored with others who differ from us in religous belief. The usefulness of an institution having the object of this one in view, has often been questioned by many, the chief objection being that we debar non-Israelites from membership, and apparently endeavoring to encourage distinctive class associations, where the tendency of the times would indicate an improved feeling towards the establishment of a fraternal mingling of American citizens, forgetting the difference that might exist upon religious views There is possibly no one within the hearing of my voice more closely identified than myself to the principle, "that the widest latitude towards the encouragement of an alliance in every particular, save that of a religious character." We have handed down to us what I claim to be the root of all religion—the ten fundamental principles. No matter how different the ceremonies, all must recognize these Ten Commandments. We do not, therefore, deny admittance to those who agree with us, but to those who differ from us in our conception of worshiping the All-High and Omnipotent. The hand of fellowship is extended to all men who adhere to those truths transmitted to us by our Forefathers. Not that we send forth missionaries to disseminate our views; no, but simply by solidifying these who, through the influences surrounding birth and education, and by nature, believe in one God, equality and friendship, without distinction as to nationality, but on the broad ground of Judaism. Many of our members would seldom be reminded that they owed allegiance to those principles, were it not for the existence of this organization. We meet here within these portals, weaned from opportunities for indulging in vicious pastimes, demoralizing as well as injurious to the rising generation.

On the whole, I think this institution is deserving of encouragement at the hands of our Jewish community. I appeal to the mothers to induce their sons to join us; sisters to influence their brothers to fall into our ranks. I have recently had my attention called to the fact there existed among our people a great deal of talent. The newspapers mentioned the names of many that had ascended the ladder of fame, and reached the highest round. It, therefore, can be justly said that the Jewish people can rightfully feel proud. Notwithstanding disadvantages and obstacles that seemed insurmountable, having experienced for years the heartless, oppressive iron-hand of Bigotry, which sought to stifle and discourage, yet they attained a position of vast influence, despite prejudice and persecution. Let us go on in the good work, give all possible encouragement, and create a permanent taste for entertainments of this nature, thus displacing so many whose tendency is to dwarf the proper development of the human mind.

The programme was faithfully rendered by the participants.

The essay of Mr. S. Bachrach upon "Bar Coziba," though an unpopular subject, was well received. Miss Hattie Kahn gave one of Mendelssohn's gems, *Rondo Capriccioso*, a composition of exceedingly difficult passages, which was fully appreciated by the fair performer in her delicate conception of the work. Miss Kahn responded to a hearty encore. Mr. Eugene G. Davis made a very happy selection for a recitation. "The Pilot's Story," so full of tender pathos, so affecting in detail, received from him a most thorough interpretation, and many an eye was moistened while listening to the "Story." The cavatina, *Ernani*, by Miss Lilly Mish, it is needless to say, was well received, and upon its conclusion was most enthusiastically encored. Miss Mish kindly responded with a charming ballad. Mr. M. L. Tichner, in his superb reading of "The Signal Man Asleep," surpassed his former excellent efforts. Mr. A. Eisenberg, as a vocalist, is too well known to subject his performance to any special comment. The cavatina from *Lucrezia Borgia* was so faithfully rendered by him as to elicit an encore from his critical audience. He was assisted by Miss Eugenie Rosenheim and Signor Cayernassa. The ever popular Miss Maria E. Kaplan, in presenting "The Curfew Must Not Ring To-night," made a very pretty selection. This poem though "old but ever new," has rarely been understood, and the large audience who were favored with it from the hands of a master on this evening, obtained the first intelligent appreciation of the "Curfew's" beauties. Miss Kaplan was recalled, and responded with that wierd yet magnificent poem "The Message of Death." Mr. S. D. Magnes read an essay entitled, "The Leach and the Hebrew," which bore evidence of careful research in fields where laymen seldom browse. The customs of the Hebrews and the origin of their festivals, were clearly and graphically depicted by the essayist, who was heartily applauded. Miss Sarah Bloom made a very judicious choice in Rossini's *Semiramide*. She displayed a thorough knowledge of music and entered with keen earnestness into the spirit of her ideal author. Her kind response to the plaudits of her audience, was fully equal to the former effort. "The Raven," that immortal creation of Edgar A. Poe, the proper reading of which has well nigh baffled every attempt, found a faithful interpretation upon this occasion. Not alone were the hidden beauties and most secret springs of the author's heart exposed, but Mr. Kahn displayed rare elocutionary power. Mr. James Wolf followed with a piano solo, which fairly captured the listeners. His selection, *Il Trovatore*, was popular, and proved a fitting close to a most attractive and satisfactory entertainment.

Marriage Chimes.

A notable event was the marriage of Mr. L. Weil to Miss Ida Weil on Sunday, 29th inst. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,320 O'Farrell street. The decorations were in excellent keeping with the whole appearance of the house. The tasteful floral offerings were disposed in various places, so that whatever could be covered was hidden by exquisite plants and flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Elkan Cohn, whose discourse was both impressive and eloquent. The most remarkable and beautiful floral decoration, was that of a marriage bell which hung pendant over the bridal pair and was composed of orange blossoms and other fragrant flowers, gracefully entwined in delicate smilax. Another beautiful specimen of the florists' art, was a design in flowers and green vines representing a monogram composed of the initials of the bride and bridegroom's name. The collation was served in the residence of Mr. H. Behrendt, adjoining, and at 12 o'clock a procession of guests wended its way under a canopy to the banquet hall. The good things with which the table fairly groaned, were partaken of by the guests

who heartily enjoyed themselves over the sumptuous manner in which they were entertained by the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weil.

The presents were numerous and tasteful; a partial list of the same is appended:

Handkerchief box; puffed blue satin and chenille work; jewelry box, of blue satin, combined with blonde lace and chenille, representing a ship under full sail; miniature furniture of blue silk, mounted with gilt and heavy French blonde lace; brush case in blue satin and chenille, with tassels and loop; pin cushion of white satin, blue chenille work, white silk loop; one similar, of blue and white satin and silk work, blue silk loop; work basket of straw, covered with blue silk and white cloth, embroidered interior, blue and white tassels; an elaborate bronze Diana; decorated French figure — peasant dance; bronze Goethe; pair massive bronze jardinnerre, with exotics; Bohemian-glass mantle ornament; silver toilet set; silver jardinnerre; nickel clock and silver jewel box combined; silver olive bucket, with spoon; magnificent pier mirror; embossed card stand; complete silver dinner service; silver tilting water pitcher; pair gold bracelets, etruscan trimmings; gold watch; gold-lined soup ladle; complete set Jassopoli; complete carving set; silver cake spoon and fish fork; bronze mantel statuary; ice cream service of silver, and very elaborate soup, gravy, and sugar shells; Terra Cotta statuette—"Paul and Virginia"; two large steel engravings; silver jewel casket; chevres china tea set; silver fruit dishes; silver revolving butter dish; silver napkin rings, etc.

Among the guests we noticed the following:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lippman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Feist, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. F. Haber, Mr. and Mrs. H. Behrendt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. D. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Boscher of Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Selig, Mr. and Mrs. M. Israel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Neubauer, Mr. and Mrs. Frankenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Hirschfelder, Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. M. Selig, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Frank, Mrs. Manasse, Mrs. B. Getleson Mrs. L. M. Cohn, Misses Carrie Waterman, Ida Levy, Bertha Feist, Bertha Weil, Minnie Becker, Hennie Marks of Stockton, Agnes Selig, Emma Weil, Hennie Weil, Jennie Getleson, Julia Levison, Jennie Steinman, Lilly Livingston, Sarah Livingston, Carrie Waterman, Hennie Goldman, Lena Siebenhauer, Rasa Siebenhauer, Carrie Meyer, Carrie Loupe, Louisa Tournay, Francis Fulda, R. Mayberg, Leona Fleure, Marie Fleure, Tillie Cahn, Sophie Cahn, Messrs Fred Levy, H. Frank, Dr. C. W. Richards, A. Kline; Ed. Wiel, Myer Levy, Jos. Feist, of San Jose; A. W. Weil, A. L. Weil, Levi Kauffman, J. Leiter of Shasta, M. Manasse, Hugo Waldeck, Andrew M. Davis, Eugene G. Davis, Charles Hart, Max Eppstein, A. Rosenthal, M. H. Dreyfuss, A. Haas, S. Bachrach, Sol. Siebenhauer, Sallo Siebenhauer, Sam'l Frank, Nathan Jacobs.

The Zion Society Ball.

The Ladies' Zion Society, a charity devoted to the good cause of assisting poor children, on Sunday evening, Feb. 29th, gave a grand leap year ball. The affair was in every way creditable, and reflects credit upon those of the committee who had it in charge. Financially, the ball was a great success, and will help towards enabling the ladies of the association to continue in their charitable work. Benai Berith hall was well filled by the friends of the society, and not a little curiosity was expressed by the spectators to see what new innovation leap year would make. At precisely 9 o'clock the grand march began, led by Mrs. M. M. Feder and Mr. Chas. S. Harris. At 12 o'clock another march was commenced, this time the ladies choosing their partners. The supper was excellent and was furnished by Barnett & Levy. The following are the committees:

Mrs. M. M. Feder, President; Mrs. M. Lindner, Vice President. Committee of Arrangements, M. M. Feder, M. Lindman, G. Winhill; Reception Committee—Dr. M. Levingston, J. Gans, A. Solomon; Floor Director—C. S. Harris; Floor Committee—L. A. Morgenstern, E. Wineburgh, L. Jacobs, M. Warschauer, Z. Zacharias, S. Cohn, W. Wolf, Nathan Raphael; Committee after 12 P. M.: Director—Miss J. Citron; Floor Committee—Misses Lizzy Cohn, Lilly Lowenstein, G. Simon, P. Abrahamson, P. Calish, R. Rosenthal, Sarah Cohn, Jeanetta Ephraim, B. Peckerman, A. Simon, Anny Meyer, Sarah Solomon, E. Vogel.

On Thursday, February 26th, Mr. and Mrs. I. Netter, formerly of New York, celebrated their Silver Wedding at their residence 923 Geary street, in this city. Though lately come among us, they have, by their genial and friendly manners, made many warm friends, and their parlors were filled with guests who showered their congratulations and good wishes upon the happy couple. The presents were handsome as well as expensive, and exhibited great taste on the part of the donors. The occasion being also Purim, Mr. and Mrs. Netter kept "open house," and received a large number of maskers, and the festivities were kept up till quite late. At twelve o'clock the guests repaired to the *salon*, where a sumptuous repast awaited them, and, assembled round the festive board, all there present joined in wishing the host and hostess the choicest blessings which Earth affords, and that they may live to celebrate their Golden Wedding.

The handsome typographical appearance of THE JEWISH TIMES is a subject of general comment. The type and material which contribute so largely to produce the above verdict were supplied by the celebrated and old-established foundry of Painter & Company in this city.

Henry Rosenfeld and bride have arrived from New York, *en route* to their home in Portland, Or.

David Walter, Esq., of this city, left for New York via the Isthmus. He will visit Europe before returning.

Betrothed.

GREENWALD—SAHLEIN.—Mr. Leon Greenwald to Pauline Sahlein, both of New York city.

SOLOMON—MORRIS—Mr. A. Solomon to Miss Phœbe Morris, both of this city.

Born.

SCHEIER.—In this city, March 1, to the wife of A. Scheier, a son.

KATZ.—In this city, Feb. 28, to the wife of Jacob Katz, a daughter.

MAGNES.—In this city, March 1, to the wife of D. Magnes, a son.

Music and the Drama.

Baldwin Theatre.

Nothing new was presented at this theater the past week. "Soul of an Actress," with the sickly Clara Morris as the heroine of the play, still continues to hold the stage. The houses fell off considerably; and since continuous full houses stamp a play successful, the play of Mr. Gunter may be called only a success *d'estime*. That it deserves a better fate is a question beyond a doubt. The plot is well carried out, the stage setting has been excellent in every detail, and, in fact, everything that could be done for a play, save placing the principal part in Miss Morris' hands, has been done for it. Mlle. Chiron, both in history and in the part as Mr. Gunter wrote it, was not a sickly, wiry, weak creature like Camille, Alixe, or some other type of a French "Traviata," as Miss Morris makes her. In the really strong scenes, Miss Morris is unequal to the part; besides that, the public do not care to witness the agony of the woman, which not even the consummate art of the actress can conceal. "Miss Multon," the French version of "East Lynne," and Miss Morris' version of "Mons. Alphonse," will be enacted for the rest of Miss Morris' engagement.

Bush Street Theatre.

At this cosy and well-appointed little house E. A. Sothern holds the boards with his well-nigh threadbare play of "Dundreary," or rather, "Our American Cousin." Whatever the merits of the play as originally intended, the improvements and amusing situations are mainly due to Mr. Sothern's interpolations. The part of Dundreary, as played by Mr. Sothern, is as natural as so unnatural a part can be; but who cares in the main for nature, or even art, if one sets out to be amused and made to laugh. Mr. Sothern certainly does keep his audiences in good humor. The crowds who nightly visit Dandreary testify by their pleased countenances that "Our American Cousin" and other plays, which call for no particular strain on the emotions, save causing a pleasant ripple of laughter throughout the evening, are always the favorites of the public. Nothing can be added to last week's notice of the company of comedians who support Mr. Sothern. They are all fair in their parts. The ladies walk through their parts gracefully, causing no particular flutter either in condemnation or praise. And, the gentlemen, except Mr. B. Lamb, who is an excellent comedian, act their parts in the same lackadaisical manner. Mr. Sothern changes his bill every week during the present engagement.

German Theatre.

"Wohlthatige Frauen" (Charitable Women) was produced for the first time last Sunday evening at the California Theatre. The comedy is pure and full of good situations, while the dialogue is bright and sparkling. German Theatres and the German schools of acting can hardly become a favorite source of amusement to the German-American portion of our citizens unless the management will conform somewhat to the exigencies of the times, or be willing to follow the example of American theatres. Why that old-fashioned eye-sore, the prompter's tin box, should in this day of enlightenment be left directly in the centre of the stage, we cannot understand. In German theatres the excuse might be offered, that, unlike our stage, a new play is produced every night, and it is absolutely necessary to have the prompter in his place. This excuse does not hold good in the case of our German Theatre. One whole week's time to prepare a play in is sufficient for artists on the American or English stage, why is it not enough for the Germans? Mme. Genee has an excellent company, who would shine to advantage in comparison to many of our best English speaking companies, if the proper remedies were applied to its perfection, and some idea of progress instilled into the stage management. The art of German acting, as exemplified in the California Theatre, remains to-day exactly as it did fifty years ago; some improvements in the way of stage setting may be noticed, but the art of stage management has been lost sight of entirely. For instance, suppose at the Baldwin Theatre, after the end of an act, the scene or act received recall, would it not seem ridiculous to see, after the curtain was raised for the second time, the leading man holding the hand of the juvenile lady, dragging her on the stage, both of them looking off the wings to see if they could not discover some of the other members who ought to be on the stage, and finally leave the stage awkwardly dragging one another off, or still worse making exit in a sort of "go-as-you-please" manner? This may be a small thing to talk about, but certainly the completion of the whole picture is spoilt; and any Sunday evening the same thing may be witnessed at the German Theatre. It is a fact that the whole scene is applauded, not any individual member; therefore, when the curtain raises why are not the actors in the places assigned them for the final tableaux. Aside from this defect the German stage has the advantage of good plays, as witness last Sunday night's performance. Mr. Kadelburg, Mr. Urban, Mr. Benno Hirsch, and the Misses Fiebach, Mundt, and Mrs. Witt, distintinguished themselves by the uniform excellence of their work. Sunday night will be devoted to the benefit of the Nestor of the German company and the stage manager of the California Theatre, Mr. Benno Hirsch. The farcial comedy of "Die Actienbudiker," will be performed, and it will also usher the first appearance of Mr. Otto Reiffarth, a comedian highly spoken of. We trust that the benefit of the above admirable artist will meet with the success he has earned.

Orchestral Union.

The second invitation concert of the Orchestral Union of this city took place last night at the Metropolitan Temple before an exceedingly large and select audience. The various numbers of the programme were characterized by the taste displayed in their selection; and the execution of the same augured well for the future musical success of the society. Among the participants in the evening's entertainment Miss Jovita Ferrer and Miss Fannie Myers deserve especial mention; the former for her rendition of a cavatina from "Linda," and the latter for her undoubtedly artistic execution of a piano solo from "Il Trovatore." Both ladies were repeatedly encored, as was also the "Loreley Fantasia"—the gem of the evening—played by "the Union." The Gavotte for stringed instruments, showed beyond doubt that the same were handled by capable players. Prof. Wm. Toepke wielded the baton in a masterly style, and to him the main success of the evening is undoubtedly due. Mr. Emile Lobe deserves mention for the interest he shows for the "Union" by devoting both his time and talent to its success. We look forward to the next concert of the "Union" with great interest.

Art Matters.

The fifteenth exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association commenced last Tuesday evening, the 2nd instant. Taken as a whole, the exhibition is well worth visiting, although exceptions could be taken at some of the works exhibited. The first picture that strikes the beholder is Thomas Hill's finished work, which he calls "A Ceremony Performed by Northern Indians." If there was nothing else in the exhibition to look upon, this exquisite bit of coloring would be well worth the price of admission and the trouble. The subject is one that admits of the brightest bits of colors being introduced into the composition—the opaline mountains, the hazy atmosphere, the graceful boats as they lie along the yellow sands, are all represented with an exquisite delicacy that chains the looker-on to remain before this dreamy yet natural reproduction. Another bright bit of color is a portrait of a lady in a red dress with a pug dog before her. The artist has reproduced a graceful figure quaintly attired in a modern dress of a rich red color. Mr. Strange, the author of this composition, should be congratulated for the finish of his work. Mr. Edwin Deakin in his reproduction of a "Window of the Hotel Cluny," has once more shown that he is an artist who has the complete technique as well as inborn artistic sense at his comand. The quaint lines of this architectural fantasy are brought out to their fullest worth; the lozenge-shaped windows with the stained glass work, as real as possible. The figure feeding birds on the snow is not exactly a happy idea. The snow on the building itself is excellently carried out, but the snow which covers the ground might have been improved upon. Mr. Samuel Brooks has contributed several pictures of still life. A decanter of glass with pitcher and goblets, and a silver dessert service with fruit deserve special mention. Julien Rix has contributed a dismal water scene, excellently carried out, yet striking the beholder as if the subject had been too much for him, in certain places. For instance the tone of the stagnant water with its floating vegetable matter is excellent, but the trees as they grow in height are undefined, and in coloring harsh. The sky is well handled, although the contrast to the tiny bit of brilliant red, exemplified by a camp fire, is too much for the soft colors directly above it. Other pictures in the exhibition attract considerable attention, notably Mr. Hahn's composition representing a logging camp with yokes of oxen dragging a log down an incline. The cattle are well drawn, and the action splendidly set upon canvass. The portraits of Mr. Oscar Kunath bear the stamp of undue hurry. The picture which he labels "Good Morning," is utterly unworthy of this artist. The middle-aged and unattractive face which peers from beneath a mass of stiff drapery is not a happy idea. Pictures with more or less ability are exhibited this year, yet not one of them, except the few mentioned, worthy of note. There are decidedly bad works, totally unfit to hold a place in any art exhibition; and we hope the committee will in the next event exclude these crude efforts.

The March *Scribner* opens brilliantly with the long expected article on "The Tile Club Afloat," recording its summer excursion in a canal-boat from New York to Lake Champlain. The second part of Eugene Schuyler's historical scarial "Peter the Great," begins with a description of the People and Government of Russia down to the time of the abolishment of Precedence, states the grievances of the National Guard of that time, and contains a stirring account of the memorable riot of the Streltsi or soldiery, in the early part of Peter's reign. Mr. E. P. Roe's "Success with Small Fruits" treats this month in his usual practical way of "Raspberries for Home and Market." The second part of Mrs. Burnett's "Louisana" introduces a character who is likely to be a favorite with her readers, "Louisianny's" father, Rogers.

The leading article in the *North American Review* for March is by ex-Judge Jere. S. Black, and is entitled "The Third Term," being a reply to ex-Senator Howe's paper on that subject in the Review for February. Hon. E. W. Stoughton follows Mr. Black, taking precisely the contrary view, that not only is a third term not a thing to be deprecated, but that it is eminently desirable. A timely article by David A. Wells aims to prove that a discriminating income tax is essentially Communism. The fourth article is by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and treats of Civil Service Reform.

Fraternal Societies.

As it is intended to make this column of general interest, communications upon the subjects contained in this column will be gladly received and impartially treated.

Free and Accepted Masons.

"SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT."

A new lodge has lately been instituted in the Western Addition. We wish it success.

William P. Strickland, D.D., LL. D., in a lecture before Covenant Lodge, F. and A. M., in Brooklyn, spoke at some length upon M. Renan's recent interview with the Paris correspondent of the *Herald*. In combining the French savant's assertion that Freemasonry dates back no further than the eighteenth century, he said that if there is any truth in history the institution was in existence in England in 1272, when, according to a history of England that has long been used as a text book in the schools, the Masons of England travelled from place to place; erecting ecclesiastical edifices and dwelling in huts near those edifices, and they called themselves Free masons as contradistinguished from operative masons. The Doctor further said that all the kings of Scotland, from long before the time of King James VI. of Scotland, and the First of England, were either Freemasons or patrons of Freemasonry, and that an English king became the first Grand Master of the first Grand Lodge in England, known as that of York, whose lectures and charges have continued in the fraternity unchanged until our day. York Masonry being considered the most authentic. Going further back into the past, the Doctor found the operative masons of the Middle Ages in some mysterious way connected with the monks and sharing with the monks the learning of the epoch, in which even kings could not write their own names. These operative masons, the Doctor said, were with the monks the repositories of the occult sciences, and they erected the ecclesiastical edifices of both Europe and America—magnificent structures that were the wonder of the common people, and from which all other architecture was copied. Then going back into remote antiquity the Doctor cited the emblems that are carved on the monuments in Karnak and in Luxor—the all-seeing eye, the compass and square, and the triangle—as evidences of the existence in ancient Egypt of Freemasonry in some form as it is known in our day. Recurring to the antiquity of Freemasonry in England, the Doctor said that Athelstan, who first translated the Bible into Anglo Saxon, was a Freemason, and that this was long anterior to Sir Christopher Wren and the reorganization, from which so many Freemasons date the origin of speculative and philosophical Freemasonry. The Doctor gave M. Renan a parting shot, as follows:—"Those who are so fortunate as to find the secret of Freemasonry will be allowed the extravagant privilege of entering the penetralia of our mysteries and shouting 'Eureka! Eureka!'"—*N. Y. Herald.*

I. O. Free Sons of Israel.

This Order is making slow but steady progress on this Coast. Sacramento Lodge No. 102, was instituted February 8, by Deputy Grand Master Martin S. Meyer of this city. The officers of the present term are: President, Julius S. Gattman; Vice-President, Leon Solomon; Recording Secretary, I. H. Simon; Financial Secretary, Morris Ross; Treasurer, Louis J. Lithauer; Trustees: S. Loorya, Ben Wilson, Jacob Ross.

At the meeting of the Lodge, 22d ult., Mr. L. J. Lithauer delivered an eloquent address upon the life and character of the late Isaac Adolph Cremieux. It was ordered that the gavels be draped with crape for thirty days, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

I. O. B'nai B'rith.

District Grand Lodge No. 1, at its late session, voted to give to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, the sum of $100,000 in cash, and land in Yonkers, N. Y., valued at $37,000 upon which to build. This munificent donation is, probably, given upon the condition that the Home will take charge of, and care for, indigent and infirm members of the Order. This proposition, which has been agitated for several years past, now seems in a fair way of being carried out.

Members of the Order having suggestions to make in regard to changes in the General Laws of District No. 4, are requested to forward them as soon as possible.

It is sincerly hoped that the Order will abopt a Ritual which will favorably impress the Initiates. The present one is a failure.

Knights of Pythias.

Steps are being taken to celebrate the coming anniversary of the Order, which takes place May 8th.

Bayard Lodge No. 53, instituted last year, works in the French language, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Endowment Rank in this city is rapidly gaining in numbers. Two new sections have been formed in this jurisdiction within the past year.

The Uniform Rank will soon be in working order, and will present a fine appearance.

The Bureau of Relief meets on the first Monday of every month, at 8 P. M., at Pythian Castle. There are thirteen lodges of the Order in this city, and fifty-four in the State. A. L. Heiman is Chairman.

Several decisions of great interest to lodges of this order have been made by the Grand Chancellor, and affirmed by the Grand Lodge, and we intend publishing them shortly.

The Library Committee have made some excellent selections of books, and members should take advantage of the privileges of the library, which is open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. "Education is Power."

Excelsior Lodge No. 12, conferred the First Rank last Tuesday evening. The same Lodge will probably confer all three ranks next Tuesday evening, 9th inst.

Several lodges are taking steps to work the Third Rank in "amplified" form.

New York.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated the evening of February 22nd by the literary society of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at their rooms, No. 110 West Forty-second street. The attendance of young gentleman and ladies was large, and the character of the exercises very interesting. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, J. J. Frank and J. L. Honigman; and the audience was entertained by readings by Mr. M. W. Benjamin and Mr. E. B. Levy. The musical honors were carried off by Miss E. Jacobs, Miss D. Glück and Professor F. J. Eben.

After a well executed overture by Miss Jacobs, Mr. Henry M. Leipziger, president of the society, addressed the assemblage, explaining that the main object of the society was to elevate the minds of its members, and instruct rather than amuse. Professor F. J. Eben next gave a fine flute solo. Mr. J. L. Honigman, a competitor in the intercollegiate literary contest, repeated the oration which he delivered on that occasion, the subject being the "Struggle for Liberty of the Human Mind in Thought and Politics." Mr. M. W. Benjamin recited Tennyson's "Lady Clare." Miss D. Glück sang a song, and, as an encore, sang "Once Again." Mr. E. B. Levy, editor of the society magazine, read a number of that interesting periodical, the articles of which are composed by the members of the society. Miss Jacobs played a piano solo.

Mr. Julius L. Frank delivered an address on the "Influence of Washington." "The desire to have Washington accept a second re-election was general," said Mr. Frank, "but his greatness as a patriot forbade him. His acts furnished an unfailing standard by which to examine every candidate whom it is contemplated to put in authority."

Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, ex-District-Attorney, in a brief address, closing the exercises, gave the members of the society a few suggestions as to the work they had in hand. "First," said he, "do not be too ambitious in what you undertake. It is an almost irresistible temptation to aim at big things. The only way to get at big things is to content yourself with the humblest task. Look first at laying the foundation. Again, remember that there is always upon all subjects one side that is true and one side that is false. There is always one way of presenting an idea that is loyal to the truth and one that is not. There is no success or eminence in literary culture that is not formed and underlaid by love for that which is true. Try to cultivate in your style of writing and declamation that which will be useful in action, in real life. Keep utility in mind. Intermittent, spasmodic effort will do no good. There must be regularity and drill in order to make you effective as a literary society."

The Manhattan Lodge, I. O. B. B., contributed $10 to the Irish Famine Fund.

Mr. J. Levy, the celebrated cornetist, has offered to play his solos from the steps of the Exchange in Wall street, and have a subscription taken up for the benefit of the same fund.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Harlem have tendered the use of their hall for any musical or literary entertainment in aid of the Irish sufferers.

Notes.

Some time ago the authorities of one of the largest hospitals in London took measures to ventilate all the drains and sewers connected with their institution. Several malignant diseases had been raging in the hospital up to the time the ventilating arrangements were made, and the physicians found them very difficult to control. It was observed that after the work was completed no new cases occurred for some months. Then suddenly there was a fresh outbreak in one ward which was separate from the main building. Investigation revealed that the ventilation pipe in that ward had been stopped up by a careless workman; and when this difficulty was remedied, all traces of the epidemic disappeared.

The International Conference on Arctic Exploration, in session at Hamburg, has decided not to send a fresh expedition to the North Pole at present. It advocates the gradual establishment of a chain of stations toward the Arctic regions.

The University of Berlin, Germany, has this year 3,608 matriculated students and 1,693 who have the privilege of attending its lectures, making 5,391, the largest attendance it has ever had.

An old bachelor said he once fell in love with a young lady, but abandoned all idea of marrying her when he found that she and all her family were opposed to it.

During the month of January, 1880, the reduction of the public debt was over eleven million dollars, which is the largest monthly reduction since April, 1872.

The British Museum has received about 1,000 more tables and fragments of terra-cotta documents from Babylon.

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The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco, Friday, March 5, 1880.

The States.

Pacific Coast.

CITY.

George Augustus Sâlla and wife arrived on yesterday's overland train.

During the month of February, 302,000 pieces were coined at the Mint in this city, of the value of $2,540,000.

Professor George Bates, Principal of the University School on Eddy street, has been presented with an elegant gold watch and chain, by the pupils of the school.

STATE.

Dr. Banks McKenzie, the lecturer on temperance who has heretofore been on this coast, is on his way here again to reside permanently.

The discussion in the Lodi Lyceum last week was on the subject "Resolved, That to marry for money is right." Unanimous decision in favor of the negative.

Last Saturday the snow was about 12 feet deep at the Summit, three feet at Truckee and four feet at Blue Canyon. The weather on the mountains is clear.

The teachers and pupils of the First and Second Grades of the Lincoln Grammar School, Oakland, celebrated the 73d anniversary of the birth of Henry W. Longfellow last Friday afternoon.

A LONGFELLOW DAY IN SCHOOL.—At the Sacramento Grammar School, some time ago, the Principal, A.H. McDonald, resolved to interest the scholars there more particularly in American standard literature, and to that end invited the pupils on stated occasions to present selections from American authors. Last Friday being Longfellow's seventy-third birthday, scholars from Miss McMenomy's class presented selections from and essays upon the writings of Longfellow.

OREGON.

Wheat is quoted at $1.00 per bushel in Salem.

The steamer *Lurline* made the run from Portland to Astoria in six hours and ten minutes.

Last month 500 Chinamen went up the Columbia to Celilo to work on the railroad. Another gang will be started in a short time.

Apples in Salem are retailed from the grocery stores at the rate of 60 cents per box for choice varieties; middling to fair are rated at 50 cents per box, while buying are quoted at 37½ to 40 cents per bushel from the wagon.

A HUGE BOAT.—The new ferry boat now being constructed at Portland for the Knott Brothers, of the Stark street ferry, promises to be an immense structure in its way. It will be, when completed ,140 feet long and 50 in width. Two high pressure engines of 16 inches in diameter and four foot stroke will compose the propelling power. She can accommodate thirty wagons and 300 passengers with all ease. She will be thoroughly fitted up, and cost about $18,000 when completed. —*Oregon Statesman.*

The Portland *Bee* of Feb. 20, contains articles of incorporation of "The Oregon Railway Company Limited," by William Reid, Donald Macleay and Ellis G. Hughes. The intention is to build a narrow gauge railway 100 miles in length from a point on the Willamette river, in Marion county, opposite Rodgers' Landing, across the center of the French Prairie to Woodburn, and thence through Silverton, Stayton, Sublimity, Scio, Lebanon, and Brownville, to Springfield in Lane county, the intention being ultimately to carry the road to Portland, on the west side, via Oswego, a further distance of 30 miles.

Eastern.

More than half of the Kentucky children of school age attend no school.

De Lesseps was given a grand reception by the citizens of New York on the night of the 2d inst. It was the most notable gathering of the season.

Last year's work of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia exceed any year but one, but they have now 1,000 more workmen than then.

Women can now serve as School Trustees, and vote at elections for school officers in N. Y. State, as the Governor has signed the bill passed by the Legislature.

As an illustration of the improved business of the country, it is said that there is not now one tramp in the Western states where there were 50 a year and a half ago.

As this year is the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Boston, it is proposed to issue a memorial history, with contributions from prominent scientific and literary men.

Both houses of the General Assembly of Virginia, on the 1st inst., passed a bill repealing the Moffit bell-punch liquor law, and re-establishing the license system, to go into operation May 1st.

An investigation of 180 houses on the Back Bay, Boston, by the Board of Health, showed that in nearly half there were defects in the drainage or in proper ventilation, and sanitary improvements have been promptly made.

Philadelphia is becoming a near neighbor of New York by the enterprise of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which sends two afternoon trains from Jersey City that make the trip in 105 minutes, or over 50 miles an hour.

President Hayes has issued a proclamation warning those "evil disposed persons" who are preparing for an organized and forcible settlement on the lands of the Indian Territory, against carrying out their unlawful attempts.

This month a tract of land fifty-one by thirty-eight miles in dimension, lying in Colorado and known as the Maxwell land grant, is to be sold on a mortgage foreclosure. This sale will be the largest on a foreclosure ever made in the world. The mortgage calls for $5,000,000—[*Topeka, (Kan.) Journal.*

NEW YORK, February 29th.—The Sunday law was enforced again to-day. The Thalia Theatre Company attempted to give a performance at Central Park Garden to-night. An immense audience had gathered, when a police captain stepped in and stopped the proceedings. The audience, which dispersed quietly, were given tickets for the next performance.

BOSTON, March 1st.—At Lowell there has been a general advance of wages in all the leading corporations within a few weeks, and several manufacturing establishments have joined in the increase, which was agreed to by manufacturers without petition or other movement by workmen.

Foreign.

There are in the British army 100,000 members of some religious denomination.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1880.—A steamer sailed yesterday with the cable to connect Manila and Hongkong.

LONDON, Feb. 23, 1880.—A *Times* St. Petersburg special says: This city is in something very much like a panic. The recent explosion has produced a widespread feeling of insecurity through all classes.

There seems to be very little hope of any concession from the Government on the anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. Warnings have been sent from Berlin that on the 2d of March it is intended to blow up the three principal streets of St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28, 1880.—All classes here feel the new appointment of General Mellikoff necessary.

LONDON, March 1, 1880.—Lowell, the newly appointed American Minister to Great Britain, will leave Madrid this week for London.

Commodore Shufeldt has recently sailed 70 miles up the Euphrates river from its mouth at the Persian Gulf, in his flagship, the Ticonderoga, which is the first American man-of-war that has ever navigated the Persian Gulf.

The famine in Kurdistan and Mesopotamia continues, and Christians, Mohammedans and Jews are suffering from it. The famine has also extended to Transcaucasia, north of Kurdistan, and fearful food riots have occurred there.

Capt. Burton, the Oriental traveller and explorer, is about starting on his third expedition to the Land of Midian to work the gold, copper and turquoise mines known to exist there, and which are referred to in the book of Numbers.

The Receding of Tulare Lake.

Tulare Lake has receded from three to five miles in the last few years, and the wide belt of tules formerly known as the "tule swamps" is now about a mile inland from the present level of the lake. The heavy floods of 1862 extended the lake shore several miles back on to the plains, and caused the debouchure of King's river to assume the form of a delta, and the river then having no regular bed, the deposit of sand and vegetable matter along its edges formed an artificial watershed on its northern side, turning its waters into Tulare Lake, and forming an impenetrable barrier at the mouth of the lake where it formerly had an outlet in high water. North of the lake there was an immense accumulation of peat, from two to fifteen feet deep, over an area of country several miles in extent. The peat is composed of an accumulation of tules, rushes, swamp grasses and other vegetable matter, and preventing any water from escaping from the lake, all the water of Kings river and all the streams of Tulare and Kern counties flowing unobstructed into it, caused it to spread over hundreds of square miles of land on the level plains. The rise in the lake reached its maximum in 1868, and since then the volume has been slowly diminishing by evaporation. In '68 the lake was forty-two miles long by twenty-seven wide, covering an area of 1,134 square miles. At present it is twenty-six in length by twenty in width, and covers an area of 520 square miles. Thus it will be seen that by the receding of the water 614 square miles, or 392,960 acres, of land have been redeemed, and of this amount over 25,000 acres lie within the levees spoken of above.

The original bank of the lake is about one hundred yards from the present water line, although the general supposition is that it was on the inland edge of the tule belt, two or three miles from where it now is. Several things prove that the water has not yet subsided to its original limits. Near the sinks of Deer creek and at the head of the lake are extensive Indian burying grounds, that were quite a distance from the shore, but were submerged most of the time from 1862 to to 1876, and are now high and dry again. A long peninsula also ran into the lake from the southern shore, the inner portion of which was higher than the neck connecting it with the main land. Here the Indians had another extensive burying ground, and in many places the bones and the stone implements of those buried are exposed. When the water rose the lower part of this peninsula was submerged, and an island was formed in the lake. A steamer was afterward built to ply between the shore and the island. Since the water has receded, the island again forms a part of the original peninsula, and wagons may now pass from the old shore line to its extreme point, over the same route traversed a few years ago by the steamer. Another proof of the above assertion is, that for one or two hundred yards from the present shore the water is very shallow, but at that point suddenly deepens, and the old bank or shore may be traced without difficulty. Along this shore—still under water—may be seen in several places stumps and roots of willows, that formerly grew on the water line, while a few hundred yards inland old stumps of oak-trees are visible, and one of these stumps was struck by a plow when building the levee. Remains of corrals and sheds of hog camps have also been discovered in three different places near the old shore and still under water. In 1859 the lake was confined within this old shore or bank; and in many places, a short distance from it, were fine groves of large oak-trees, that must have been one or two hundred years old, that have all been submerged since and killed, leaving the land entirely denuded of timber, and only a few stumps of the largest trees now remain.—*Visalia Delta.*

Poor Lo.

The time at last has come when the setting sun pours forth his golden beams of radiance upon the remnants of a once glorious and prosperous people, the aborigines of America's native soil.

Four hundred years ago, they roamed far and wide, enjoying the most unlimited freedom. Indeed, they breathed the very essence of glory; it was freedom and liberty. From the Atlantic ocean on the east to the Pacific on the west, and from far beyond the great lakes on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, their re-echoing war-cry was heard to peal forth amidst the mountains and vales of this land of liberty. Or with quickened tread, they pursued the panting deer amidst the verdant forests of their hunting-grounds. Their light canoes, impelled by the vigorous stroke of manly arms and well-trained sinews, skipped o'er rippling waters like a bird upon the wing, and shot the bubbling rapids of many a pearly stream.

The cataracts roared, the thunders pealed, and the lightnings flashed; but anon, the sun shone forth upon the poor Indian, who followed the dictates of his own heart and worshiped his Creator under the majestic boughs of many an old pine-tree, and on the moss-covered bank of many a rapid river, according to the tradition which had been handed down to him through countless ages.

With what grandeur did the chief, arrayed in all his majesty, tread the pathless forest! With what sagacity he followed the almost obliterated trail of a passing foe! With what quickness he detected an almost imperceptible danger, or, like a startled deer, and with noiseless steps, concealed himself amidst the neighboring woods, until the danger had passed! And with what solemnity were his grave, guttural notes heard before the council-fire of many an aged and battle-scarred warrior when the calumet passed around!

But, alas! it was not always so. A great canoe, laden with death, came o'er the waters from the rising sun. Several years have passed, and what a change has taken place! Autumn has come, and the dead crisp leaves are falling to the ground; the roar of the cataract sounds still louder, and the face of the sun seems hidden from the red man. A few more moons will pass, and winter will come; when, amidst the howling tempest and raging storm, the falling snow will entomb, beneath its cold white pall and with its silvery sheen—his only monument—all that remains of that defrauded and dishonored race, forever. R. W.

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1810 SEVENTIETH 1880

Annual Statement

—OF THE—

HARTFORD

Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital, $1,250,000.00.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT, Jan. 1,1880.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and Cash Items,	$364,191 36
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission,	241,695 57
Rents and Accrued Interest,	31,876 72
Real Estate Unencumbered,	630,175 60
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first lien),	773,324 40
Bank Stock (market value),	969,811 00
Railroad Stocks,	117,800 00
State, City and Railroad Bonds,	326,654 25
United States Bonds,	273,492 00
	$3,456,020 90

SUMMARY.

Reserve for Re-insurance,	$1,110,629 26
All Outstanding Claims,	159,992 46
Net surplus as regards policy-holders over all liabilities,	2,185,399 18
	$3,456,020 90

GEO. L. CHASE, President.
J. D. BROWNE, Secretary.

A. P. Flint,

MANAGER PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.

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ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1878.

Notes, secured by mortgages worth double the amount loaned	$1,462,735 68
Notes, Personal securities	10,685 00
Bonds	99,206 66
Real estate	63,828 39
Cash on hand	67,517 31
Due from Banks	67,314 00
Miscellaneous	1,704 34
	$1,772,991 38

Due Depositors, Dec. 31st, 1878, - $1,267,530 40

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